

# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"PERPETUAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XIX.]

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T. J. HOLTON,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1849. MOON'S PHASES.  
1 Friday, 6 21 5 39 For March, 1849.  
2 Saturday, 6 20 5 40 D. H. M.  
3 Sunday, 6 19 5 41 First 1 6 29 even'g.  
4 Monday, 6 18 5 42 Full 1 7 30 even'g.  
5 Tuesday, 6 17 5 43 Last 1 8 31 even'g.  
6 Wednesday, 6 16 5 44 New 2 9 32 even'g.  
7 Thursday, 6 15 5 45 First 2 10 33 even'g.

## POETRY.

TO MISS  
For once I've never seen thee,  
But yet within thy breast,  
There dwells a love, as pure as heart,  
As ever God impart.

I never yet have gazed upon,  
The gentle smile, angel face;  
But still within thy bosom calm,  
No wayward thought has found place.

I never yet have heard thee speak,  
In thoughtful tones or sad;  
Yet thy soft voice in silvery notes,  
The listening ear makes glad.

I never yet have seen thee,  
But from thine eye there beams,  
A clear and soul-like, constant light,  
Thy heart's reflective gleams.

Although I've never seen thee,  
Nor heard when thou didst speak,  
Nor gazed upon thine angel form,  
Nor on thy rosy cheek.

Still, in no poet's license is,  
For fancy to conceive,  
Thou art all that it can paint thee,  
Or imagination weave.

Imagination weave fair girl,  
Of all that's good and rare;  
And all that's dith picture of,  
The beautiful and fair.

## Miscellaneous.

From New York Herald.  
PROBABLE INFLUENCE OF CALIFORNIA GOLD ON FASHIONABLE SOCIETY AND FASHIONABLE MANNERS IN NEW YORK.

Fashionable society in New York is a very interesting study; and so is pickled. We have had the pleasure of observing the *beau monde* of New York, for many years, and under various phases. It has not escaped the calamities of fickle fortune and a changeable age. We have sympathized with our leaders of ton in many a strong hour. Over the cotemporary fall of pork and palaces, we have often dropped a tear; and heavy disasters to molasses and marriageable daughters, have frequently wrung from our tender breast the pining sigh. Many a revolution in fashion and "the fancies," it has been our lot to witness. Where now are the *legants*—the New York Chestnut-bells—of even, bright, or ten short years ago? Where now the charming dolls that used to flatter along Broadway, and run up such bills at Smith's and Quincy's? Where now that delightful world of fashion which breathed its deliciousness on the summer air when the emerald was last taken, and the modest pulka yet warmed only the ignoble blood of robed damsels and sturdy village swains? And "deep in the bosom" of the bank-rupt set that world lies "buried."

Since the reverse of thirty six, as that out-of-pocket period is styled by poets and pickpockets, fashionable society in New York has been almost completely re-created. Industrious grocers have again become elegant gourmands; the narrow streets down town, where dry good merchants "most do congregate," have furnished a fresh batch of oracles of taste; and the fashion-able *faubourgs* once more rejoice in an entirely new spawn of amusing impertinence and conceited ignorance, with the usual allowance of snub noses, horny digits and abominable furniture, procured, like the *chambers' monster*, at "an incredible expense." Once more then, we bask in the full sunshine of New York fashionable life! The new regime is in full blast. Very raw, very verdant, and very uncomfortable, you may see them at the Opera, making desperate efforts to look "the thing," and alas! not doing it! There they give "fancy balls," and strutting about in the tawdry hired vestments which probably the night before flattered amid the orgies of a "fashionable" brothel, they lay the fluttering question to their souls that they have clipped all creation, and are certain of being immortalized in the "Noodle Journal," by no less a reporter than the most distinguished of the "milk cops of our time." Meanwhile, the few *noblesse* that yet remain to remind us of the last generation, fearful of contact with the vulgar herd that has succeeded them, curl up their noses at the whole

world, distribute tracts, and deluge their splendid prisons with the newest patent disinfecting fluid. Thus do the Smithsons of the past, fade away before the Smithsons of the present. But let not these decaying puritans dread the extinction of their dynasty. The "set" which San and Jones, and Johnson, founded ten or twenty years ago, may perish amid the wreck of sugar and the crash of stocks, but snobdom never dies. New Smiths and Joneses take the places of the defunct and daddled.

Even from the tomb, the voice of snobdom cries. Even in our ashes live their wonted fires.

But a new element is soon to be infused into New York fashionable life. We confess, that subdued and sober as is our imagination, it is absolutely dazzled by the contemplation of the probable effect which the gold in California is destined to exercise upon fashionable society and fashionable manners in New York. Every body is aware that the *entree* to fashionable life in this most fashionable metropolis is regulated and determined and controlled, by the result of the inquiry, not as to what a man is, but as to what he has. Mr. John McFlunk, with a clean linen jacket, and apron of irreproachable purity, may be, at Sweeney's a *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, but altogether unfit for Mrs. Pigiron's drawing room in Fourteenth street. Yet Mr. John McFlunk, in undisputed possession of his maternal uncle's legacy of ten thousand dollars a year, and attired in a Parisian "sack," with his Celtic whiskers thoroughly dyed, is perfectly at liberty to "shoulder" Miss Laura Clementina Angeles Pignone, to Dr. Pat's fashionable church next Sunday morning. Now, such being the admirable pecuniary basis on which fashionable repose in New York, it is not difficult to foresee the revolution which is approaching. A few short months will introduce amongst the millionaires of the Pacific coast. Already, in imagination, we behold the new heroic race—more glorious far than they of Thebes and Ilium—returning in more than regal splendor from the land of gold. As their imperial barges all glittering with the virgin metal are seen proudly floating past Governor's Island, all New York shouts welcome. Major General Sandford's division is marshalled on the Battery; and amid the roar of artillery, and the deafening cheers of ten thousand voices, chanting an ode, "composed expressly for the occasion" by the warrior-bird, General George P. Morris, the civic authorities receive the illustrious visitors. All Broadway is lined by delighted thousands. As the procession slowly moves along, the favorites of Mammon, in gorgeous attire, and their faces radiant with "a glossy scurl," scatter handfuls of golden coin among the thronging multitudes. It seems as if the streets are paved with gold and that the dazzling visions of the Arabian Nights are more than realized.

Not Babylon,  
Nor great Alcazar, such magnificence,  
Equal'd in all their glories, to enshrine  
Belus or Serapis, their gods, or a host  
Their King, when Egypt with Assyria strove  
In wealth and luxury."

But it is of the influence of the fine gold of California on the world of fashion that we proposed to speak. Pay, what is to become of Mrs. Abraham Sauspeds, whose drawing-room was crowded last night with the *elite* of Peckship and Cedar, when the accomplished lady of Mr. John Brown, late of San Francisco, throws open her *palazzo* on Audubon Terrace, Golden Square? Sauspeds is, it is true, good for two hundred thousand; but Brown is worth three millions! Oh! you needn't hint that Brown handed you a delicious plate of boiled mutton and turnips at Sweeney's, two twelve months ago! The mother of Sauspeds washed for the bucks of the last generation; and you know, what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. All the difference is, that Sauspeds became a leader of fashion after twenty years' application in Pine st., while Brown reached the acme of courtly refinement after eighteen calendar months had been agreeably spent on the banks of the far-famed Sacramento. That's all!—Away, then, ye paltry, piddling, pigmy grandees, now so proudly reigning in this world of fashion, but haunted by perpetual fears of discovery and suspended payments, eating hurriedly your frugal noon-day meals at Clarke & Brown's, while the wives of your bosoms, and your darling daughters, divide a shilling pie in the basement of your splendid dwellings—fain to be content with pauper fare, so that they may live in palaces! Away! Room, my masters, for the returning heroes, their feet still glittering with the shining sand of the golden valley.

One of the first effects of the California gold will be to give a delicious freedom to our fashionable circles. At present our fashionables are rather stiff and priggish. They are tormented by constantly recurring remembrances of their "first estate," which they despise. Hence they realize the description of Mildred, in the old-fashioned comedy of "Eastward, Ho!"—"Well, sister, those that scorn their nest, oft fly with a sick wing." But no such unpleasant thoughts will cloud the gaieties of the California *elite*. On the contrary, they will proudly recall their chivalric adventures on the distant coast of the peaceful sea; and bright eyes will beam brighter than ever in drawing-rooms up town, as the gallant fellows tell the story of the time, when

"They reached the Sacramento,  
With the wash bowl on their knees!"

The polka will then give place to the elegant fandango of the South Sea Isles. Already our modest belles are weary of the friction of the Polka, and sigh for some "still more voluptuous measure." Doubtless they shall have it. "There's a good

time coming, girls—wait a little longer." A twelvemonth, at farthest, will wait to New York the golden argosies of the Pacific coast. Then must the *elite* of crockery and hardware line, of fancy stocks and coffee bags, give place to the Chesterfields of San Francisco. What palaces will we not then have—what furniture—what equipages—what liveries—what fancy balls—opera houses—what everything! We can hardly possess our souls in patience when we think of the golden era that is about to dawn on the world of fashion. Sick and wearied of the ineffable dullness and stupidity of the present regime, smacking so confidently of its vulgar origin, we long for the unbounded freedom—the infectious gaiety—the enchanting fandango—the chivalric manners, which our accomplished friends and countrymen are destined to bring to us from lovely California. In the meantime, let Smith and Jones set their house in order—for, in spite of all their French furniture and boxes at the Astor Place O,ers, their day is over—California has sent their business. So, out brief candle!"

## NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

There are probably no four lines in the English language that are repeated so many times daily as the following:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,  
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;  
If I should die before I wake,  
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

And it is not only children and youth that repeat them. Many whose heads are "silvered over with age," have been accustomed to repeat them as their last prayer before closing their eyes in sleep, every night since they were taught them in infancy. The late ex-President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, was among the number. A Bishop of the Methodist church in addressing a Sabbath School, told the children that he had been accustomed to say that little prayer every night since his mother taught it to him when he was a little boy.

In conversing recently with a ship master, over seventy years of age, and who has been for many years a deacon in the church, he said that when he followed the seas, and even before he indulged a hope that he was a Christian, he never lay down in his berth at night without saying with great seriousness, and he thought sincerely,

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

He felt so strongly his need of religion, and his danger without it, that he used all ways to read his Bible, and place that precious book under his pillow at night, and often to kiss the sacred volume, trusting, no doubt, in this reverence for the word of God instead of trusting alone in the Saviour.

Let every reader learn, and every night repeat that little prayer,

"Now I lay me down to sleep," &c.

## THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

Professor Salomon, in one of his lectures, mentions the discovery of an enormous animal of the lizard tribe, measuring eighty feet in length, from which he infers that all animals have degenerated in size—and this supposition is fortified by a reference to the history of giants in the olden time. It appears from the list furnished by the Professor that we of the present day are more "Tom Thumbs," when compared with the huge individualities of antiquity. Here is a list—

The giant exhibited in Rouen in 1745, measured over eighty feet.

Gorapuss saw a girl who was ten feet high.

The body of Grestur, was eleven feet and a half high.

The Giant Galbars, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Censar, was near ten feet.

Fannom, who lived in the time of Eugene II, measured eleven feet and a half.

The Chevalier Scorg, in his voyage to the peaks of Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of Guan, which had eighty teeth, and it was supposed that his body was not less than fifteen feet long!

The Giant Petregus, slain by Alando, nephew to Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high!

In 1614, near the St. Germain, was found the tomb of the giant Isoret, who was twenty feet high!

In 1590, near Rouen, they found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and whose body must have been eighteen feet long.

Platorus saw at Lucerne, the human bones of a subject nineteen feet long!

The Giant Buart was twenty-two and a half feet high; his bones were found in 1705, near the banks of the river Moder.

In 1613, near a castle in Dauphine, a tomb was found thirty feet long! Twelve feet wide and eight high, on which was cut on a grey stone the words "Keutolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire twenty-five and a half feet long, ten feet across the shoulders, and five feet deep from the breast bone to the back.

Near Mazirine, in Sicily, in 1516, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high! His head was the size of a hogs head, and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1548, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet long and another thirty-three feet high, in 1550.

The Ohio House of Representatives has, by a decisive vote, instructed a committee to report a bill repealing all laws granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New York papers contain a number of letters of late date from California, all clearly of the same tenor, of which we select the following from one of the discharged New York volunteers, which is so natural as to carry on its face evidence of its truth:

Correspondence of the Express.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, D. C. 1848.  
The last letter I dispatched to New York was in August last, just after our regiment (Col. Stevenson's) was disbanded. My health since that time, thank Heaven, has been uninterrupted good, albeit I have been at the washings, or in them rather, for several days at a time—often up to the very eyes in mud and water!

Most of our company (F.) have formed a "partnership," in the digging business. We work on the mutual plan, and live all together, pretty much after the system of that worthy philosopher, Fourier. The tents which our regiment brought from New York are all worn out now, so that we are obliged to make a kind of mud hut on the mountain side to sleep in at night. These mud huts are grouped together, but are not very comfortable, and at a distance very much the appearance of so many mole hills.

I have been at the diggings something like three months, and though I have scraped up enough of it to make me comfortable for life—if I can only get it shipped to New York—I would not go through the same suffering and privations again for ten times the quantity. There was, however, no alternative left but to go to the mines. Provisions, clothing, board, house rent—everything, in fact, because all of a sudden so exorbitantly high, that to stay in San Francisco was but to starve. Many of our regiment had deserted, even before the new arrival; and desertions were taking place every day, and the Colonel himself was obliged to get off.

There have been several arrivals lately from South America and the Sandwich Islands of all sorts of commodities for this market.

There are several of my companions, who left New York with me, who have got more gold than they know rightly what to do with. But you may look for them all home some time in the course of next summer.

The United States storeship "Lexington" has been here for several weeks past. She is to sail for New York in a few days, and I am assured that she carries out an immense quantity of gold dust, consigned to several leading houses in New York. My errand here, just at this time, had for one of its objects the shipment of my gold home in this vessel, but I could effect no arrangement on any terms, as the ship has more now than she can well carry.

Of course, we have no law here, and are not likely to have any. Every man is his own legislator, his own judge and jury, and in some instances I could mention the administration of justice is dispensed summarily enough. Society, however, is not so bad as it might be; but, as I have already intimated, there is every reason to fear the future.

Among the gold diggers are a great many printers, who are making a vastly more profitable speculation in picking up scales and lumps than they did in New York picking up the types. Indeed, every art and profession is well represented at the washings.

The whole amount of gold collected at the washings since the excitement first broke out is variously estimated; some put it down as high as four millions of dollars, but I think is a little too high.

Mr. James Fitzgerald, whose family live in the Eighth avenue in New York, a few weeks since started on a tour of exploration into the interior, and has come back with equally astonishing news. He says silver in the back country is as plenty as the gold along the Sacramento. He has some specimens.

Who, of you at home, seeing what a crowd of vagabonds we were at Governor's Island, just before we got up that ever-to-be remembered emerald with Col. Stevenson, would have ever imagined so great a change in our affairs. Many of us are now no longer vagabonds, as we were then. Capt. B. is rich, private S.—more so, and Colonel S.—richer; but we have all made out pretty well, considering.

The Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter from California dated on the 6th November. It is from Capt. Spring, of the merchant ship *Huntress*.

"Gold continues to be as abundant as ever, but the rains in the lower, and the snow in the upper diggings, have begun to set in, making for the present will partially cease. Many are now returning sick from the mines, arising from exhaustion, from irregular living, and many are dying for want of attendance and the ordinary comforts of life, while their hard earnings lie under their pillow (if pillow they have) in the shape of one to ten pounds of gold dust, tied up in a dirty rag; two of these cases occurred yesterday, and two more to day."

## EFFECTS OF SUPERSTITION.

A young married woman of Cincinnati, whose husband was in New Orleans, had come impressed with the belief that he had fallen a victim to Cholera, and so strangely infatuated did she become with this idea, that she went and consulted a "Fortune Teller." Her worst fears were confirmed by the hag, who returned to the house, and that night became a raving maniac! She was taken to the Hospital, where at least accounts she remained in the same state.

## An Act

TO INCREASE THE REVENUE OF THE STATE.

WHEREAS, there are many wealthy citizens of this State, who derive very considerable revenues from moneys which produce interest, dividends and profits; and who do not contribute a due proportion to the public exigencies of the same:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest, safely secured or actually due or received, upon all sums of money at interest, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner thereof shall give in his, her, or their tax list.

2. Be it further enacted, That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of profit or dividend safely secured, and actually due or received, upon all sums of money vested in trading in slaves, or vested in sailing or steam vessels, (excepting the profits of such vessels as are under the burden of twenty tons,) or any other species of trade, or vested in stock of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the owner or owners thereof shall give in his, her, or their tax list. Provided, that this act shall not authorize the taxing of any stock or shares in any of the incorporated Banks of this State, already taxed by law; and provided further, that no person whose interest, dividend, or profit shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars, shall be subject to the tax imposed by this statute.

3. Be it further enacted, That so much of the capital stock in the trade of any merchant or jeweller, wholesale or commission merchant as is now taxed by the 11th section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

4. Be it further enacted, That each and every person whose interest, dividend, or profit is subject to taxation, as heretofore provided, shall have an amount equal to the sum of interest which he, she, or they owe, or pay, or secure to be paid upon his, her, or their own debt or debts, exempt from the provisions of this act.

5. Be it further enacted, That the taxes by this act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the Justices of the several counties in this State, appointed to take the list of taxable and taxible property in their respective Counties; and shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several Counties in this State, at the same time and in the same manner in which they now collect other State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the Treasury of the State at the same time and under the same penalties which are now prescribed by law for the collection and payment of other State taxes. Provided, that this act shall not extend to the interest or dividends accruing to any literary institution.

6. Be it further enacted, That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually a tax upon the following articles, to wit: On all the gold and silver plate in use by the owner or owners thereof, in value fifty dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the sum of two dollars; and on all gold and silver plate exceeding in value five hundred dollars, four dollars.—On all pleasure carriages in use by the owner or owners thereof, with four wheels, exceeding in value two hundred dollars, the sum of one dollar; on all gold watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, 25 cents; on all silver watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, ten cents; on all harps, in use by the owner or owners thereof, the sum of two dollars; on all pianofortes, in use, the sum of \$1, except in Seminaries of learning; on all retailers of spirituous liquors, ten dollars instead of four dollars, as now taxed by law; on all public billiard tables two hundred dollars, instead of five hundred dollars, as now taxed by law; on all bowling alleys, whether called nine-pin or ten-pin alleys, or by any other name, twenty-five dollars; upon every pack of playing cards, ten cents; and every merchant, shop-keeper, and public dealer in goods, wares and merchandises shall state on oath how many packs he has sold within the last year. Provided, that this enactment shall not be in force before the first of April, in the year 1850.

7. Be it further enacted, That every person who shall bring any horses, mules, or hogs into this State from any other State, by the drove, and shall dispose of the same or any part thereof in any County in this State, shall pay the Sheriff of every such County the sum of five dollars; which tax shall be accounted for by the Sheriff in like manner as other public taxes. And upon paying such tax, and obtaining a receipt therefor, and a license to sell such horses or part thereof, such person shall be authorized to sell and retail such horses, mules, or hogs that may belong to their present drove, and no others, for the term of one year; and that each and every per-

son who shall sell such drove of horses, mules, or hogs, or any part thereof, without having previously paid the tax thereon, and without having obtained a license so to do, or who shall refuse or neglect, upon the request of the Sheriff or his lawful deputy, or any Justice of the Peace, to show such license, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff of the County where such failure takes place, by distress and sale of the property of such delinquent, to be applied, one-half to the use of the State, and one-half to the use of the Sheriff collecting the same.

8. Be it further enacted, That each and every person shall annually render to the Justice, appointed to take the list of taxable and taxible property, as a part of and in addition to, his taxables and taxible property, the amount of tax or taxes which he, either in his own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, is liable to pay under this act; and it shall be the duty of said Justice to administer the following oath to all such person or persons as may be liable to pay the same, and to list their property for taxation, to wit: You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you, either in your own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent, or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to increase the Revenue of the State," passed in 1848-'49, than the amount which you have now listed; and that in all other respects the list by you now delivered, contains a just and true account of all the property which by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief, so HELP YOU GOD.

10. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, who shall take a list of the taxable property in the State, before administering the oath aforesaid, to call over to each person giving in his list of taxable property, all the subjects and articles subject to taxation.

11. Be it further enacted, That each and every person liable to pay taxes, by and under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to list the same, or refuse to take the oath herein prescribed and required, shall, in addition to the payment of a double tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred dollars for each year's failure or refusal aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect, and account for the same as in cases of double tax, unless the County Court shall within nine months thereafter, satisfactory cause being shown to them by such delinquent, order such forfeiture to be released and remitted.

12. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Justices appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the taxes herein required to be listed in separate columns, headed as follows, to wit: Tax, interest, dividend, and profit; physicians, lawyers, salaries, and fees; gold and silver plate; pleasure carriages; gold and silver watches; and the Clerks of the several County Courts shall record, advertise, and return the same to the Comptroller's Office in the same manner, and in case of failure under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities as are now prescribed by law in relation to all other taxables.

13. Be it further enacted, That all the persons and property herein mentioned and taxed, shall not be subject and liable to be taxed by the several County Courts.

14. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

15. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the public Treasurer to have prepared and printed on large sheets of paper, suitable for the purpose, with all the articles subject to taxation, whether under this act or any other law now in force, mentioned *seriatim* over the heads of parallel columns, in which the amount or quantity of each article to be listed is to be set down; and that the Treasurer shall furnish to each County Court Clerk in the State, two copies of the same for each tax collection district in said County; and that the expense of preparing and printing the same be defrayed from the Public Treasury.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 29th day of January, 1849.  
A true copy.

WM. HILL,  
Secretary of State.

## SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Travellers inform us that in some mountainous countries meat cannot be cooked by ordinary process of boiling. The superincumbent column of air becomes so short, and the pressure upon the water so diminished, that the boiling point of water at which it passes off in steam, is so low that there is not sufficient heat to cook with a descent of a little over eight hundred feet lowers the boiling point one degree.

It is well known that two rays of light may be added in such a manner as to produce darkness—but it may not less generally be known that two sounds may bear such a relation to each other that they shall produce silence. Professor Draper, in his excellent work on chemistry, gives a very simple illustration of this experiment.—*New York Evening Post.*

## HINT FROM PUNCH.

Certain old and young men when they are invited out to a ball, only go in time for supper. These are what may be called the supper-numeraries of society.